

The Times

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902

MR. SLEDG'S CHAMPION.

The expected has happened. The New York Evening Post says that Professor Andrew Sledg has, "as a result of the storm of abuse and vilification which at once broke about his head, resigned in order that Emory College might not suffer by the odium which he has incurred among men of his own class and color."

Further on in the same article the Post says:

Professor Andrew Sledg's virtual dismissal from Emory College is a disgrace shared by Georgia and the Southern college world. The right to express his matured convictions is the inalienable privilege of every teacher of youth. Faint-hearted college presidents and trustees, North and South, must realize this. The free press and the college world owe it to Professor Sledg to make this truth known and to brand the injustice of his treatment with the language it deserves.

If Professor Sledg has been abused and vilified by one Southerner the fact has escaped our notice. The Post says that some such paper has been sent to the editor of the Atlantic, in which Mr. Sledg's article appeared, but all the criticisms which we have seen have been courteous and conservative. Nor has there been any manifestation in this connection of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to suppress free speech.

Professor Sledg's article, while containing some truth, was erroneous in many particulars, and was misleading. It tended to make a false impression as to the manner in which the negro is treated in the South, and as to the feeling of the Southern people towards negroes who behave themselves. For this he was taken to task by the Southern press, and such statements were denied.

As for the rest, the newspapers said, and the trustees of Emory College so concluded, that the man who entertained such views on the negro question was not a proper person to teach Southern youth. Professor Sledg intimated that the Southern people were wrong in insisting upon complete separation of the races, and the Southern people know that they are right in taking that stand. They know that peace and order on the one hand, or the integrity of the white race on the other, depends upon absolute separation, and they will not permit their youth to be taught otherwise. If this be intolerance make the most of it.

We hope that Mr. Sledg will not be misled by this effort of the New York Evening Post to make a martyr of him. It is well enough for him to remember that the Post has in its veins a trace of the blood of William Lloyd Garrison.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw made an address at Morrisville, Va., on Tuesday last, in which he undertook to discuss the tariff question from a Republican point of view. He rambled considerably and showed that he was more or less disturbed by the declaration of the State of Iowa on the tariff question, and he said some things which sounded like they might have come from a tariff reformer. But after all he showed that he is a protectionist and is in favor of a protective tariff. He made an appeal to his hearers to see to it that the next Congress is Republican by a large majority. "Then let these representatives of the people get together," he added, "and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done and done without three months acrimonious debate."

Mr. Shaw is a typical Republican and protectionist. He talks very glibly about reducing this item and that and about arranging the tariff schedules so that it will not "foster monopoly," but he is in favor of the principles of protection and that means that he is in favor of a tariff schedule that will give special privileges to the favorites.

It is that principle which Democracy is opposed to and always has been opposed to, and it is that principle upon which the Democracy of 1904 will plant itself, if it be true to its traditions.

MORE NEGRO FOLLY.

We should be indignant at the address which the negro convention recently in session here promulgated if it did not stir our pity. Some parts of the address are almost incendiary. It is at best a complaint against the whites, and it is grossly misleading. The writer of the address had evidently read the famous paper of Professor Andrew Sledg in the Atlantic Monthly, and took his cue therefrom. It would appear from this address that the negroes in Virginia are treated like dogs; are spat upon by the whites; are lynched upon slight provocation; that their rights are not respected in the courts and that their public schools are almost useless.

Now every Virginian knows that this is not a fair statement of the facts. The whites and blacks in this State are getting along peaceably, and the relationship between them is friendly. Few negroes have been lynched in Virginia and none have been burned at the stake, as the address would make it appear. A negro was lynched at Leesburg some time ago, but the action of the mob was denounced by the press of the State and steps were at once taken by the court to apprehend and punish the lynchers. Our courts of justice deal fairly with the negro and his property rights have the same protection in law that the white man enjoys.

As for schools, the negro taxpayers pay

into the school fund, State and local, a sum not much in excess, all told, of \$100,000, yet the cost of negro education in Virginia last year was \$135,000.

In this state of the case the negroes are making a great mistake to complain of the treatment which they receive from the whites. Chronic complainers never get much sympathy anyway, and our experience is that the best and most prosperous of the negro race do not waste time in complaining and fault-finding. They are too busy.

If the negroes of Virginia wish to test the legality of the Virginia Constitution, it is their privilege to do so. In our opinion they are very foolish to do so, and we tell them in all kindness that no good will come of it. However, that is their own affair, but they might have taken legal steps in that direction without ending out for the perusal of the whites an "Hill of their woes," which is a sort of baby pie, full of whines and mis-statements.

What evil spirit has put the negroes up to this? Is it possible that some designing white man is behind the movement? However that may be, it's a pity, for the masses will have to suffer for the folly of the leaders. The address is bound to do the negro's cause much harm in Virginia, and will have the effect to embarrass and hinder newspapers like The Times, which wish the negro well and are trying to help him.

POOR MAN'S PROSPERITY.

In spite of the great prosperity which the people of this country are enjoying, there are those who still grumble and say that it is a rich man's prosperity, and we still hear the cry from the croakers that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer.

The rich are undoubtedly growing richer. They would have grown richer if they had not paid any attention whatever to business, for there has been an enormous enhancement in values, especially in stocks and bonds. But while the rich have been growing richer the poor have been growing richer also. We have no doubt that there are more men in this community in good circumstances to-day than ever before in the history of the city, and there are many men who have within the past few years accumulated a small fortune. It has been said time and again that in this day of trusts and combines there is no chance for the individual. The savings banks of the country tell a different story. Individuals have succeeded in accumulating in spite of the trusts and combines, and all persons who have been industrious and ordinarily intelligent in the conduct of their affairs during the past few years have accumulated. Of course there are some unfortunate exceptions, but we state the rule.

This prosperity also applies to the masses. Work has been abundant and wages have been fairly remunerative, and we believe that there are more comforts, not to say luxuries, in the homes of the masses to-day than ever before in the history of this country. But it should be remembered that this is a harvest season. There is every promise now of continued prosperity, for the crops are abundant and all the industries are flourishing, but in the natural order of things hard times will come again by and by, and those who do not take advantage of a season like this to accumulate and lay by will find themselves in sore distress when the proverbial rainy day comes. One of the greatest dangers of prosperity such as we are now enjoying is the forming of extravagant habits. It is a very easy thing to spend money, and especially in a luxurious age like this, when there are so many luxuries for money to purchase. Our civilization has greatly enhanced the value of a dollar. By invention we have cheapened the cost of production, and in this way the value of the dollar has been increased. But our reference is to the great number of luxuries to be had in this civilized age. We need not develop the thought, but the man with a hundred dollars in his pocket may think it all out for himself by contrasting his position with that of a man similarly situated in the wilds of Africa. Money is valuable according to the opportunities for spending it and getting value received, and there were never so many such opportunities as the American people enjoy to-day. It is indeed a sore temptation to waste one's substance in luxurious living, but it is a temptation that should be resisted. This is the season to reap and increase one's store.

METHODISTS UNITE.

We learn from the New York Tribune that at a special meeting of the Methodist Board of Missions, held recently at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 150 Fifth Avenue, a proposition was adopted whereby a publishing house is to be built in Shanghai, China, by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South jointly. The Tribune adds that the meeting, which was attended by many bishops, clergymen and lay officers, was encouraged to look for greater fraternity of interests in the two branches of the Church in the future on account of this step.

"No such harmony of interests," said a prominent Methodist clergyman, "between these two great denominations of Methodism has been seen since the crisis in 1844 split the Church." It was pointed out, as further illustrating the growth of this better understanding, that a similar contract had been effected in Mexico, where the "Evangelista Mexicana," a weekly paper owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the "Abogado Cristiano," a weekly owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, are to be consolidated into one weekly representing both branches. It is to be called "El Apologista Cristiano."

We are further told that these two incidents are looked upon by many as pointing to the time, not so far distant, when the old breach brought on in the forties by the slavery question shall have disappeared. It may be, but it will not do to attach too much importance to these incidents of convenience. An old Methodist preacher said in our hearing some time back that when the thread that forever united the Church

at the North and the Church was broken the ends were gathered up by each side and "tied back."

The Anti-Imperial League of Boston is fixing to make some kind of trouble. Recently it sent a letter to the War Department asking if there was any official reason why Aguinaldo should not come to the United States. The department replied that there was no such reason. It is understood that preparations for his reception have been going on quietly since that time. In the meantime Aguinaldo is studying hard trying to master the English language, so as to be in good shape to use his tongue when he reaches these shores.

If the theory advanced that the high price of beef is chargeable to the brevity of last year's corn crop be true, then good steaks ought to get down to about two cents a pound by Christmas. Otherwise the crop reporters out West are doing a lot of prevarication.

The Louisville and Nashville road is called by its affectionate friends "Ellen N." And it may be remarked that it seems to be flirting with every other railroad organization in the South.

If Morgan settles the strike he will prove himself a bigger man than Hanna and Quay combined, with the Carroll D. Wright part of the administration thrown in for good measure.

Outside of the cities and the home county of one of the candidates, the people of the Second District seemed to care very little about the primary.

Why have the Republicans so suddenly abandoned the scheme of running candidates in all the congressional districts? Evidently they have something up their sleeve.

Mathematicians are figuring on the question as to how much the 4,610 lawyers in Chicago contributed toward giving it the name of "Windy City."

The appearance of ex-Secretary Alger in the Senatorial contest in Michigan calls for a few cheers from the embittered best contract school.

Talking about the fact that Mr. Bryan did not know how to swim, she only took ice cream and was twice.

It will not hurt to get hot over the coal situation. You will cool off in November or December at the latest.

It remains to be seen what effect the hot wave from the West will have on the coal situation.

The laundry business has improved wonderfully in New York since coal was put in use in that city.

Lewis Nixon is the last named to decline the New York Democratic nomination for Governor before it was offered to him.

The Tazewell county Republicans, in mass meeting assembled, declared it unwise to put up a candidate in the Ninth District. Yet, doubtless.

Only one more congressional primary, and that right in "our midst," so to speak. Then the agony will be over.

Time heals all wounds that don't kill outright. Spain is beginning to trade vigorously with the United States again.

The picture accompanying it spoiled a pretty story in the New York Herald entitled, "The Prettiest Girl in Vienna."

Notwithstanding the calamity to the Fairs the automobile should be encouraged by the good roads advocates.

Chicago took its name from an Indian word meaning "wild onions." Those who christened the city had prophetic noses.

The farmers who fixed up that fifty million dollar trust evidently had some previous experience in watering stock.

The State of New Jersey harvested the first good crop from the harvester trust.

Even the base-ball leagues are being governed by injunction.

With a Comment or Two.

In discussing the character and ability of the Democratic nominees for Congress in Virginia, as thus far named, the Baltimore Sun concludes that "Virginia's representation in the next Congress will probably be stronger than at any time since the close of the Civil War." That is saying a good deal. Our representation was mighty strong when Daniel, Goode, Cabell, Richmond, Tucker, Wise, O'Ferrall and others held seats in the House.

Atlanta might have less trouble over her water supply if more of her citizens would use ginger ale for a "chaser."—Atlanta Journal.

There is a hint for Richmond.

"A Savannah man who had swallowed a corkscrew was ordered by the court to quit town. He will probably take up his residence in Kentucky."—Richmond Times.

"There is no place in Kentucky for a man so lost to a sense of the eternal fitness of things. He should be sent to the Philippines and given the water cure."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Merely for the sake of keeping the record straight it should be understood that this was an Atlanta man. The Savannah man wears his corkscrew where he will do the most good, not the most harm.—Savannah News.

That Richmond grand jury seems worthy the city it represents.—Blackstone Courier.

You will thing even more of it when you see its report to be made public in September.

Also a Few.

"When I went in to speak to Professor Deane about my love for his daughter," said Jack Gayboy, "he didn't seem to understand me at first."

"Ah, replied the Professor's admirer, 'he has a soul above suitors and such things.'"

"Well, it wasn't long before he showed a disposition to have a sole beneath one cuitor, but the suitor was too quick for him."—Philadelphia Press.

Just the Thing.

"Pshaw," she exclaimed, after locking the trunk, "I've forgotten to put in my bathing suit."

"Is that so?" said her husband. "Never mind. I've sworn off smoking, you know."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Why, don't you see? You can use my cigar case to pack it in."—Philadelphia Press.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

In an article on the use of convict labor on public roads the Atlanta Constitution says:

"For years writers more or less afflicted with negromania have professed to see in the chain gang system of outdoor penal servitude obtaining in the South a relic of mediæval cruelty. It is gratifying in this late day, along with the glimmerings of enlightenment on the so-called race problem, to note that certain Northern communities have lent their endorsement of Southern convict punishment by imitation in the laudable work of enforced road making. It is, moreover, somewhat of an example of time's reversals that the esteemed New York Tribune staunchly champions this practical policy."

Commenting on a statement of a Kansas paper that there are two towns in that State in which a negro is not allowed to live, the Chattanooga Times thinks that "the first thing we know the South and West are going to get a bad mix-up in the Boston idea of civilization," and thereupon the Montgomery Advertiser remarks:

"There is no earthly excuse for any mix-up about it. Even the Bostonians ought to be sufficiently well informed to know that there is no town in the South where a negro may not live in peace if he wishes to do so."

The Nashville American thinks it sees the advantage of two strong political parties in the South, composed of white men. It says:

"With the negro practically eliminated as a political factor, two white parties in the South are possible and desirable. With the white parties so nearly equal in numbers and respectability that one would serve as a restraint and moderating influence on the other, there would be less danger of party misdeeds, party extravagance, political incompetency and a reign of small men. The country would be the gainer. Under such conditions we would have, as a rule, stronger men as aspirants for the civil honors and able men in public life."

The following from the Nashville News is a charming compliment to the gentlemanly

Watterson's announced intention that he will not be a candidate for Governor has called forth more expressions of approval and praise than many a flowery speech of acceptance.

Arkansas Democrat: "Anti-Tipping" societies are being formed in some of the great cities of the East. There is room for a society of this kind in most large cities. If the evil is not checked in this country, it will reach the same proportions as in European cities, where the item of this is greater than a considerable portion of the legitimate expenses of tourists.

Memphis Commercial-Appel: Mr. Bryan believes that no one but a candidate of Mr. Bryan's way of thinking should be nominated, and as no one can think Mr. Bryan's way as well as Mr. Bryan can, think Mr. Bryan's way, Mr. Bryan naturally concludes that Mr. Bryan is the logical candidate.

Am I Your With Virginia Editors

Commenting on the good roads meeting in its county, the Roanoke Times says:

"There is no county in the State financially in a better fix to take initiative in this good roads movement than Roanoke county. Without the liability for a dollar of debt the county wealthy and under the new Constitution to be further relieved of county expenses, her people should take a just pride in forwarding this movement."

The Virginian-Pilot referring to the fact that citizens of the State are continuing to resign small offices they hold rather than surrender free passes, says:

"Of course, it is necessary that the law shall be obeyed, but it seems to us there has been undue haste in some instances. We do not believe, for example, that the new Constitution contemplates that a citizen who is an employee of a rail or a company shall not have a pass over its lines and hold an office at the same time. The law was aimed at quite another class, and we are sure the courts will so hold."

Some other towns we know of will agree with Staunton. The News says: "It is a good idea to make a mistake when they adopted a by-law forbidding street fairs and carnivals under Elk auspices, no one in this community will deny, we believe. The rule goes into effect January 1st."

The following from the Roanoke World is a serious fact:

"Upon the approach of winter, the housekeeper is going to feel the full force of the industrial truism that the consumers reimburse the coal operator for his strike losses. The high prices which prevail will continue and perhaps increase, entailing great suffering and privation upon the poorer classes."

Norfolk Ledger: "That Norfolk is entitled to be called the 'Convention City' is borne out by the fact that during the coming fall three national and four State bodies will hold their conventions here—a record that few cities can eclipse."

Petersburg Index-Appel: "Mr. Evans' plan to spend Sunday on an excursion to the Legislature is like that of the Chinese in burning down a house to roast a pig."

Only a Good Story.

The retirement of Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, has furnished a text for many reminiscences of his earlier days. While he was a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts he had an amusing experience with a Boston lawyer, an exceedingly pious man, with a taste for evangelization, who had his letterheads printed with a verse from Scripture in large type following the name and address.

On one occasion, having to make an ex parte preliminary argument before Judge Gray in chambers, in which it would be necessary to disclose certain parts of his client's case which he desired not to make generally public until the trial, he wrote the judge a note, asking that he be allowed an opportunity to speak to him in private. He was somewhat chagrined when his note came back to him with a scrawl across the bottom: "Request denied, with a suggestion from the court that counsel base his future petitions on a more appropriate citation."

For a moment he could not make out the meaning of this, as he was not aware that he had quoted any law; but glancing up the page he discovered that he had written his note on a letterhead bearing this text:

"To be bought with a price."

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

(Edited by MARION HARLAND.)



White Dog and Muff of Ostich feathers worn with a white lace gown.



Long Black Cat of feathered dress.

Facts of Interest For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

No. 1.

Has to do with the query propounded as to the best method of breaking up setting hens. The answers received would make a respectable symposium of themselves. I can give but three:

In answer to your correspondent's query, "Can you or yours advise me how to break up setting hens?" I will say that I have had excellent results by putting them in "prison" and giving them plenty of water to drink, but nothing to eat for three days. Then I let them out in the evening at feeding time, and they go on the roost with the others. My "prison" is a coop such as we used to ship poultry in. This plan has never failed.

READER.

No. 2.

To break up a setting hen, put her under a lattice or scuffling cover, so that her head first in a ball of water; frequently throw water on her while she is in the coop, and feed her twice a day with hot food, sprinkled sparingly with cayenne pepper. Let her coop be close to the rooster's parade ground.

P. S.—Trade her off for a brown leghorn. S. E. H.

No. 3.

To break up her setting hens, I would advise "E. R. R." to make a salt cage, round pieces (like a broom handle) for bottom, board roof to protect from sun or rain, fasten rope in centre of cage, hang up like a bird cage. This will give biddy exercise as well as break her from setting.

If "E. R. R." keeps up her present treatment of "dipping them in water ten times a day" and "placing them under a bushel basket," etc., she will soon lose all her chickens by disease. E. G. O.

(Breeder of the White Plymouth Rock.)

No. 4.

To "I. R.": The only sure method to kill fleas, roaches, and insects and all microbes of disease is by formaldehyde fumigation, for which I gave full directions in this column some time ago. Formaldehyde is a liquid which must not touch the fingers or skin. When it evaporates it sets free formal gas, which enters into and kills the insects in the finest cracks, even back of the wall-paper. I submit to the "sisters" leaving the house for summer outings to put in each room a bowl with a pint or a quart of formaldehyde and get out quickly.

Incidentally, this is also about the best insurance against burglars, since no living, breathing being can exist in formal gas atmosphere. When you return the house will be insect clean absolutely. A pint for each room is sufficient, a quart is better if the room can be kept tightly closed for a day or two.

A. W.—C. C. C.

No. 5.

I am a student of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. I will be glad to give your correspondent any information in my power.

(The address of the helpful student is in my hands.—Editor.)

No. 6.

In answer to "M. W. M.," I will say that Mrs. M. Willard's American Home School for Girls is conducted at 62 Morz Street, Berlin. Miss Ruby Gilbert, W. C. T. U. publishing department, Temple Building, is her Chicago correspondent and can give information with regard to it.

No. 7.

The following paragraph regarding the pension law has been going the rounds of the newspapers, but no one seems to know anything definite about it. Will you please tell "H. H. S." in your Marion Harland's column: First, whether such a law was passed by Congress? Second, how long after adjournment of Congress is allowed the President to sign bills? Third, does the bill give the necessary appropriation clause, if it has been passed?

THE NEW PENSION LAW.

"Under the new pension law just passed by Congress, all pensioners under the general law are entitled to an increase of \$10 per month, who are blind and are disabled so that they require the frequent though not constant attendance of another person, are entitled to \$20 per month as soon as the law has been signed and can give information with regard to it."

No. 8.

In reply to a request how to care for goldfish, it might be of interest to tell how a friend kept a fish for two years in his office. He now has three, which he has had since last fall. Most people over-feed fishes and err in changing the water. My friend keeps his in a globe about one foot in diameter. Each day he takes out a drinking glass of water and replaces it with a glass of fresh water. During hot weather this is done morning and night. This insures an even temperature of the water. In feeding use the prepared food



That Business Wagon

You are thinking of getting, let us show you something good at a low price. WE HAVE GOLD MORE CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES THIS SEASON THAN EVER BEFORE, consequently you will find our stock right up to the notch as regards style. The quality and finish of our vehicles is too well known to need description. Especially would we like you to see our line of HIGH GRADE VICTORIAS, STANHOPEES, PHAETONS, SURREYS AND RUNABOUTS. SADDLES AND HARNESS, our stock is admittedly the finest in the city. We are glad to mail illustrated catalogues, but would prefer your call.

The Implement Company

1302 and 1304 E. Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gibson, in Chicago.

The Virginia Club will hold its mid-summer night's entertainment Friday evening. Folk Miller and his ducky quartette will furnish the fun. Messrs. W. McK. Evans, Thomas Whitte and Thomas M. Tignor compose the Committee of Arrangements.

Miss Sarah Hotchkiss, who has been visiting her brother in Staunton, has now gone North, and will visit in New York and Philadelphia.

Miss Annie Mumford Merrill is the guest of Miss Emma Elizabeth Hoge, in Staunton.

Mrs. C. L. Cooke, who has been visiting the Messrs. Trent, has returned to her home.

Miss Mary Eddins is visiting Miss Alma Carter, in Charlottesville.

Miss Addie Franklin is visiting Mrs. J. W. Perley, on South Second Street, Charlottesville.

Miss Pattie Russell, of Grove Avenue, has returned from New York and Atlantic City, where she has been for some weeks.

Mr. John L. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., who has been spending some time at Virginia Beach this summer, is in the city, where he has a host of friends. Mr. Patterson is a relative of Dr. Moore, at the Union Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Ellen Tunstall has returned to the city, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tunstall, of Tunstall Station, New Kent county, Va.

The engagement is announced of Professor George Ragland, the son of Mr. John Ragland, of this city, and Miss E. Margaret Rawlins, of Spotsylvania county, the wedding to take place next Wednesday in Spotsylvania.

Professor Ragland is a Richmond boy and has just been elected to the chair of Greek in Baylor University, Texas.

Mrs. T. G. Hadden has left the city and will spend some time traveling in the South.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of South Third Street, is spending some time at her mother and sisters, who are at the Cold Sulphur Springs.

Miss Natalie Worsham is spending some time at "Paradise," near Scottsville.

Professor J. R. Hunter, of Richmond College, has been spending several days with Major Hargrave, in Chatham. He is now at Blue Ridge.